

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

日八初月三年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. O. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. R. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 139, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA.—SWEATON, GUTHRIE & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow. HENRY & CO., Shanghai. LAKE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila. G. HENDERSON & CO., Macao. L. A. DA GRAGA.

BANK.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOFFEY, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. J. BELLIER, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, . . . EMMET CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL, MOSTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, CRUCKERY, AND PLATED-WARE, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., French Consul, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 23rd day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Robinson Road,—The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
Three French-made Pearwood Drawing-room Suites, Covered with Damask and French Silk.
French-made Pearwood Marble-top Cheffonier, Table, and Card Table.
Blackwood Marble-top Carved Tables.
Old Italian Carved Framed Looking Glasses.
Gilt Framed Pier Glasses, Engravings, Drawings, Oil Paintings, Moderator Lamps, Statuettes.
Persian Carpets.
Turkish Table Covers.
Falsander Wood Writing Table, English-made Mahogany Table, and Desk Chair.
French-made Rosewood Inlaid Book-case, Work Table, and Set of Drawers, LOUIS XVI.
French-made Bedroom Suite, Covered with Silk, LOUIS XVI.
Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Mahogany Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Teak Whatnots, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glass and Plated-ware, &c.
Iron Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses.
Falsander Wood Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Double-wing Lady's Wardrobe.
English-made Bedroom Chairs, Dressing Table, Washstands.
WINE.

A LARGE SELECTION OF FLOWERING PLANTS.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 21st Instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. ap29

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. PEIL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH AND VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.
Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.
Richly Carved Oak Sideboard, Richly Carved Oak-Framed Pier Glass and Flower Stands, Dining Table, Buffet, Whatnots, and Dinner Trays.
Oil Paintings, Oil Cloth, and Cloaks.
Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.
Library Oak Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.
Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, &c.
Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Stair Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.
Office Furniture, comprising:—Desks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.
One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown,—
10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE.
1 SAW MILL, by FORREST & BARR, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,
1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY.

At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co.,—
One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap27

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT EAST POINT.

FRESH CALIFORNIA HAY AND OATS.

Just Received, ex "Mary Whitridge."

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH BARQUE "EVENING STAR," 371 TONS REGISTER.

Capacity { 630 tons deadweight.
800 " of 40 cubic feet.

Between Deck Port—38x14 inches.
Lower Port—33x23 "

THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap26

FOR SALE.

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TANK TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers:—

Steam Tug & Lighter *Algerine*, 3,500 tons. Carrying Capacity.

Steam Tug *Orphan*, 1,800 " Paddyfinder, 1,800 "

Steam Tug *Orphan*, 1,800 " Little Orphan, 1,800 "

Tenders will receive immediate attention.

Apply to TAKU TUG & LIGHTER CO., TAKU.

Taku, March 12, 1877. ap20

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, PH.D. Tübingen.

Price Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBANY."

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBS & CO., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY AND BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & CO., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Afting Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigged.
CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 325 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.
SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of coal per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coal.
CABIN.—Under Afting Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 30 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 26 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.
PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WHEEL.—One Steam-Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.
BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew, Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PICCOLI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KING. Bazaar Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Possession from the 1st May next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
No. 1, Alexander Terrace.
Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby notifies that he is the SOLE OWNER of the Chinese Houses known as Wai Yin Fong, in Staunton Street, erected on Inland Lot No. 187. They are all the Property of YEONG & SUI, and nobody else has any interest in them, nor has the Undersigned any Part in this Estate. He issues this notice to prevent disputes.

YEONG SUI, Tai Yik Street.
Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap25

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. H.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CLUB called for This Day is postponed until MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Half-past Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Order, EDWARD BEART, Secretary.

HONGKONG CLUB, April 19, 1877. ap23

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SEAT-HOLDERS.

THE Annual General MEETING of the SEAT-HOLDERS of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, will be Held at the Vestry on THURSDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing two Trustees for the ensuing year, and for passing the Accounts of the Treasurer, under the provisions of Clauses 4 and 16 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1847.

Applications for Seats may be made to the Undersigned.

EDMUND SHARP, Trustee & Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap26

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co. 1875—1877.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of One Hundred Taels (The 100) per SHARE, Sanctioned at the General Meeting of Shareholders, Held on the 9th Inst., will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after FRIDAY, 13th April, 1877.

Warrants for the Return on Premia for the Year 1876 will be issued shortly, on completion of the adjustment of the Contributory Accounts.

By Order of the Court of Directors, HERBERT'S. MORRIS, Secretary.

Shanghai, April 10, 1877. ap28

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JAH, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. me19

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI. Mr CARL KRESS has been admitted a Partner from This Date.

MELOCHERS & Co. Hongkong, April 12, 1877. my12

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPPING BROKER at this Port under my own name.

W. H. SIEGFRIED, Hongkong, April 20, 1877. my20

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK, Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at Hongkong and its vicinity for "THE BOSTON BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS," by Power of Attorney, dated Boston, U. S., 1st March, 1877.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY L. DENNY will act as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, and CLERK of the CITY HALL from and after the 11th Instant.

By Order of the Committee, N. B. DENNY, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877. ap24

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT, FOR PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr ALFRED F. O. KRAUSE, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNETT will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. R. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO AND TAMSUI. The Steamship "TAIWAN," Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap22

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG. The Steamship "GADSHILL," Captain RANTON, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. ap24

FOR SHANGHAI & HANKOW. The British Steamship "TARTAR," Johnson, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI. The German Steamship "FERONIA," Captain H. SOUVENT, shortly expected from HAMBURG and SINGAPORE, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN. The British Steamer "JUAN," Capt. STOKES, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Steamship "ROSEBORN," Captain LIZANA, will have early despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamer "NEVO CONSTATO," URIBARRI, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, April 5, 1877.

FOR BATAVIA & SAMARANG. The British Bark "MARQUESS OF ARGYLE," Captain McNAIR, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co. Hongkong, April 7, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamer "PANAY," GOYONOGHEA, Master, will leave as above on or about WEDNESDAY Next, the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Bark "TERESA," ORBADA, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "ALBERT RUSSELL," Captain CARVER, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "ROSETTA MANELL," BROWN, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian Bark "RUBIK," BURGEIAND, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coal in Malleable, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Profits for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20% per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, in 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on following risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIE" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Condition is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877. my1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th May, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 16th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and No. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. my15

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by WM. T. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TAYLOR & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with Historical Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COMMERCE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of FREIGHT MONEY, Rates, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OBSTACLES and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which comprised public attention from 1841 and 1842, including Political Events, Changes in the Government, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURES of EXHIBITION RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRIZES, ROSSARDS, STRIKES, FRAUDS, PIRATES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PARLIAMENTS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 400 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a complete Index at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. ap23

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honan; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Chooing, Bonam.

Singapore.—Sui Chong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chiu Chong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Poochow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Onen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ohun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Ohuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Ohfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chuan Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Tow Wing Song; Arny Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fooking Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to discontinue the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. B. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG,

and to

R. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ARTHUR CLIVE, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Mr. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Esal Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 23, 1877.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 182.)

Deer-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Pidgin English.

Gosho's "Weather" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FRAMES OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion; and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,

Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.

20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the BUSINESS of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. MOLLER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE,

Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. MOLLER,

Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877. au17

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of TWICE as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR. CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORS AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya Wei.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

—10—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—11—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,

WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Bank of China).

Intimations.

OAKKEYS
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
 CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
 LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
 TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
 6D., 1S., 2S. AND 4S. EACH.

OAKKEYS
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
 PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
 THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 SHOULD BE USED WITH THE BOARDS.

OAKKEYS
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
 (NON-MERCURIAL).
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING KNIVES, ELECTRO-
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKKEYS
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
 IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH; & IN BOXES.

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
 GLASS-PAPER, &c.
 WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS,
 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 3mr77 1w 52t 2mr78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
 Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.
 Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undecidable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

In a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds, it acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.
 Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says,—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until, at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas; and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."
 Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
 no875 1w 52t

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).
 AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
 SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
 WAREHOUSEMEN,
 India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
 CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
 ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.
 Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery
 Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
 Jewellery, &c.
 Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
 and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Furnishings,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carrriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Provisions,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
 Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
 Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances drawn for at 30 days sight.

Parties not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
 50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66, Paternoster Row, London.
 19176 1w 52t 19177

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
 (Ex Army Med. Staff)
 IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
 Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
 85, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
 Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.
 21ap77 1w 26t 20ap77

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
 The Best Remedy For
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart burn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
 CHEMISTS, LONDON.
 And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
 Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
 24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
 Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINEST HADDOKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
 To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

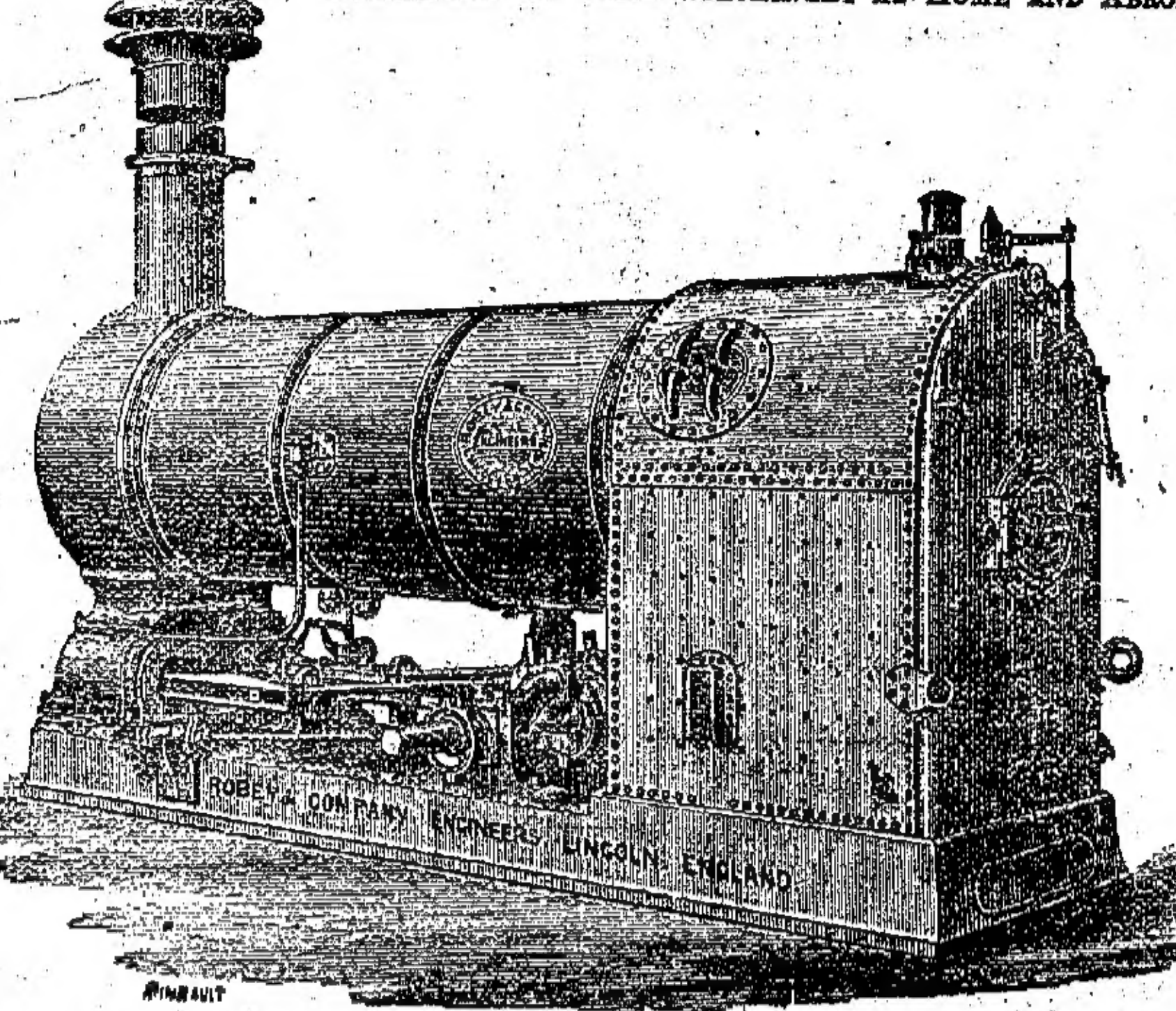
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
 PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
 10jun76 1w 52t 10jun77

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
 which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, this.

Lea & Perrins
 which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
 Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
 11m76 1w 52t 11m77

ROBEY & CO'S
 NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.
 COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.
 SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
 EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
 GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood. Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
 LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.
RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.
RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.
RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.
RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, ROSE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.
RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.
RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROMIC, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear the name of the registered Trade Mark.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.
 61e77 1w 52t 21e78

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Perfumery,
 celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
 London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872. Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873. Philadelphia, 1876.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
 White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Jas Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACRET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELVETINE, WHITE ROSE TOILET PASTE, and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,
 24, Old Bond Street, London, W.
 Price-List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of Perfumery and the best quality soap. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1789.
 22mr76 1w 18t 22mr77

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,
 and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER
 which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.
 Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,
 A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for *Intestinal or Thread Worms*. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.
 Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Chiswick, Nov. 26th, 1876.
 Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.
 Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.
 Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsuppressed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.
 7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
MARTELL & Co.
 31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
 MADE WITH THE Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

FAIRBANKS
SCALES
 Adapted to the Standard of all Nations, Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
 World's Fair, London, 1861.
 World's Fair, New York, 1863.
 World's Fair, Paris, 1867.
 World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
 World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1875.
 World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
 NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS & Co.
 LONDON, ENG.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
 BOSTON, MASS.
 31mr77 1w 52t 20sep77

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. YLANG-YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POW.
DER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
 Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
 24, Old Bond Street, London.
 The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK —"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.
 22ap76 2

Best Food for Infants,
 supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT in the most digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY & MOORE,
 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
 1jul76 3

Mr. Andrew Wind,
 NEWS AGENT, &c.
 4188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
 is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Delivered China Mail, and China Review.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
 Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.
 Shanghai, " " WATSON, CHEONG & Co.
 Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
 107, Southwark Street, London, S.E.
 29ap76 52t 3m4t 10jul77 14ap78

Intimations.

QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN READING, ENGLAND.

SUTTON'S SEEDS
FOR ALL PURPOSES

SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
 Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
 Reading, near London, England.
 N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.
 3mc77 1m 1y 3mc78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.

DE BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
 (GENUINE ORIGIN).
 The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of:—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), "Fetid" Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight, and Memory, Nervous Function, Impurest Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medium for renovating tired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting any or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, E.C.C., stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a safe and sound form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their normal state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hunched symptoms which the increasing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. SINDH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Sindh, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 11 o'clock To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877. ap20
GERMAN STEAMER FERONIA,
H. SCHULZ, Master, FROM HAMBURG
via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Goods remaining in store after the 27th instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given until Noon To-day. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. ap27

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenagles*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow, the 21st instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. ap27

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plummer.—Siemens & Co.
RODINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ROSETTA MCNEIL, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ARGONAUT, British ship, Captain John Anderson.—Meyer & Co.
MYRA, British ship, Captain W. S. Garriock.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
CORINNE, British Barque, Captain Wm. Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—GEORGE FRANK GRAHAM, at present residing at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Master Mariner, having been adjudged BANKRUPT under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy, on the 16th day of April, A.D. 1877, is hereby required to surrender himself to FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, the Acting Registrar of the said Court, at the first Meeting of the Creditors, to be held before the said Acting Registrar, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, A.D. 1877, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of that day precisely, at the said Court.

The said FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and the Undersigned are the Solicitors acting in the Bankruptcy.

A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his final examination, and to make application for his discharge, of which sitting notice will be given in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

At the first Meeting of Creditors the Acting Registrar will receive the proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.

Notice is also hereby given to all Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, not to deliver the same, but to the Official Assignee.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1877.
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Bankrupt,
Supreme Court House.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of MICHAEL GOSMAN, Deceased.
JOHN COOKS BERTZ,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Sec. 3, an Order has been made by FRANCIS SOWLEY, Esquire, Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, 1877, on or before which Date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estates are requested to make immediate Payment to the Official Administrator.

F. S. HUFFAM,
Acting Registrar.

Hongkong, April 21, 1877. ap28

To-day's Advertisements.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ,
Consul de France à Hongkong, a romia
aujourd'hui à Monsieur G. BOULOZE,
Chancelier, le Service du Consulat de
France à Hongkong et Macao.
Le 16 Avril, 1877. my6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 20, *Gustav Adolph*, German barque,
300, Neumann, Newchwang April 3, Boas.
—ORDER.
April 21, *Ching Tying*, Chinese gunboat,
from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 20, *Yangtze*, for Shanghai.
20, *Gustav Adolph*, for Whampoa.
20, *Cyprien*, for Saigon.
21, *Archives*, for Shanghai.
21, *Antenor*, for London, &c.
21, *Geelong*, for Europe, &c.
21, *Sindh*, for Shanghai.
21, *Glenagles*, for Shanghai.
21, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.

OLHARED.

Corinne, for Bangkok.
Humboldt, for Manila.
Killarney, for Saigon.
Norma, for Swatow.
Nuevo Constante, for Manila.
Taiwan, for Coast Ports.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Geelong*, for Southampton, Mr and Mrs Haslam.
Per *Sindh*, for Shanghai, Miss Winter and small, Messrs Mellich, Masson, D. R. Crawford, McGregor, Chapin, Carme, Crawford, Peil, Nicolson and Hung-an.
Per *Glenagles*, for Shanghai, Messrs Dunman, Webb, Shendler and Duffie.
Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Messrs E. A. Young, Law, J. MacDonald and C. E. Hay, and 307 Chinese.
Per *Archives*, for Shanghai, 1 European and 20 Chinese.
Per *Antenor*, 1 European and 770 Chinese for Straits, and 2 Distressed Seamen for London.
Per *Yangtze*, for Shanghai, 110 Chinese.
Per *Killarney*, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.
Per *Taiwan*, for Coast Ports, 1 European and 100 Chinese.

CARGO.

Per American barque *Belle of Oregon*, Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed 14th April, 1877.—11,826 bags Rice each 50 lbs., 51 bags Pepper each 1 picul, 50 boxes Cassia, 45 nests Trunks, 80 bales Gunny Bags, 139 bales Paper, 291 pkgs. Samshoo, 29 pkgs. Vermorel, 20 pkgs. Tobacco, 23 pkgs. Fungus, 80 pkgs. Soy, 27 bundles Rattan, 2,650 Empty Quicksilver Flasks, 12,660 blocks Granite, 210 rolls Matting, 997 pkgs. Fire Crackers, and 8,000 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—Per *KILLARNEY*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.
For SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO, and TAMSUI.—Per *TAIWAN*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.
For MANILA.—Per Barque *CARMEN*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th inst.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per *GADSHILL*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th inst.
For BANGKOK.—Per *DANUBE*, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *GAELIC* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—
2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.
2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until.
2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.
Hongkong, April 19, 1877. my1

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 24.—
3 p.m.—*Gadshill* leaves for Singapore and Penang.
WEDNESDAY, April 25.—
Penny leaves for Manila on or about this date.
THURSDAY, April 26.—
4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of St. John's Cathedral.
Goods per *Sindh* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.
FRIDAY, April 27.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr F. Pell's residence, Praya East.
Goods per *Feronia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
SATURDAY, April 28.—
Tartar leaves for Shanghai and Haplow on or about this date.

TUESDAY, May 1.—
9 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.
WEDNESDAY, May 2.—
11 a.m.—Meeting of Creditors in re George Frank Graham, a Bankrupt, at the Court House.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

AUCTION.

8 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr Adam Sienskiewicz's residence, Robinson Road.
Meeting.
4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the M. S. Club at the Club House.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria, The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month.—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays.—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On all Holy Days.—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Paul's College Chapel.—On Wednesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Services in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Taiwan leaves for Coast Ports and Formosa.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Bendultha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Carrietta, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 23, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 16, Gryle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, Polynezia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 3, Carlisle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 3, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
Feb. 16, Bertha (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 17, Theresa Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Maipui, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Enli, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Belled Will, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 26, Argentinio (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 28, D. M. B. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.
Feb. 28, Janet Ferguson, from Glasgow to Singapore and Hongkong.
March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, Khedive, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
March 2, Paracsa, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 3, A. S. Davis, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 3, Callor Ou, from Cardiff to Shanghai.
March 4, Nimbus, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 4, Jala, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Candia.
Teviot.
Sindia.
Elgin.
Glenagles.
Selling Passels.
Duke of Abercorn.
Kaisow.
Commissary.
Malbrook.
At Liverpool.
Ajax (str.).
O. W. Cochrane.
Gloria (str.).
Dutcheon (str.).
Singapore, April 20.
At Glasgow.
Left of Erie.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Peppas Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Dispensary is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

JUDGING from the telegrams we published last night it seems now to be almost a matter of certainty that the Turk and the Russian will be shortly endeavouring to settle their differences on the battlefield. The withdrawal of the Russian Embassy from Constantinople; the issue of a circular by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs justifying a war with Turkey, and the inspection of the army at Kischineff by the Czar, all indicate that unless there is some further intervention between the two countries on the part of other Powers, war is inevitable. Under the peculiar circumstances of the position, the withdrawal of the Russian Embassy from Constantinople is perhaps divested of some of the alarming significance it might otherwise possess; still the step is a significant one. It seems, however, that the most important statement of all that Reuter has flashed to us lately, is, to put it mildly, a blunder. The Russian army does not appear to have advanced upon Jassy. We were told in a telegram dated the 16th instant that the Russian army was crossing the Pruth, and marching upon the Roumanian town in question. The telegrams published last night, dated three days later, inform us that "the Czar has held an inspection of his army at Kischineff." Alexander II, Emperor of all the Russias, may be a very excited personage, but we can be scarcely expected to believe that he reviewed an army at Kischineff while it was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Jassy. Which are we to believe—that the army has not gone to Jassy, or that it has not been reviewed by the Czar? The telegram announcing that the Persians had laid claim to Bagdad is also now contradicted, and the alleged Sunday "panic in London" seems to have chiefly existed among Reuter's employees. Very important results frequently depend on these telegrams, which are doubtless sent not only to Hongkong, but to every quarter of the globe, and Reuter ought certainly to exercise more care as to their accuracy. The question of the advance or otherwise of an army of 150,000 or 200,000 men is a matter in regard to which no mistake is likely to be made, except through absolute carelessness in collecting or verifying the news.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Alta California*, in its "Briefs," says that the ship (barque?) *Bethany* from Hongkong is ashore, and it is expected she will become a total wreck. Her cargo, consisting of silk, tea &c., is valued at \$50,000, and is fully insured. Nothing is said as to the place where this accident took place; and it would seem that the value of the cargo is understated.

It is stated that during the heavy rains that prevailed this afternoon a washerman was carried down the large drain leading to the Wanchai road and into the sea. All the small Chinese houses at Wanchai suffered from the rain, which also made its way into several of the stores in the Queen's Road, East of the Clock Tower, damaging some of the goods. The floods also broke the land cables at Poketoom, although, we believe, communication has since been restored.

The interest of the coming Tea Race centres this year in the new steamers *Loudoun Castle* and *Glenagles*,—for, though the *Glenartney* and *Hankow* will doubtless run the new vessels pretty slowly, it is not to be expected that they can beat their more powerful rivals. It will therefore not be out of place to note one or two facts regarding the new ships and their outward trip. Both the favourites have been built expressly with the object of taking the first cargo of the new teas into London Docks some time in July; but which of the two will succeed this year in thus fulfilling its mission, it is not for us to say. The *Loudoun Castle*, it is stated, left London on the 6th of February; and as the *Glenagles* has been timed from the Dock Gates, we must do the same with her rival. She arrived in Hongkong on the 19th March; and although it is presumed she must have been detained somewhere off the Downs, otherwise the date of her departure as published on her arrival here (the 9th) is left unexplained, her passage must be taken "with all faults." This would, therefore, give her forty-one days; or, allowing that she left Gravesend on the 7th Feb., it would make forty days' run. It appears that she was detained in the Canal three days, while the *Glenagles* got through the "ditch" in little more than half that time. The passages made by these splendid vessels are thus almost identical in time, although it has been said that the *Glen* owners did not stipulate for a quick outward passage. Leaving the Docks about noon of the 13th March, and arriving in this harbour about 2 p.m. of the 20th April, the *Glenagles* would, even after allowances, seem to have got a trifling advantage; and as her log appears to have been particularly referred to and consulted by those furnishing information on the *Glenagles*—it is a pity the same verification was not thought of when the *Loudoun Castle* was in port—a greater feeling of satisfaction attaches to the record of the "four-master." Suffice it to say, however, of the capabilities of both vessels to make the interest felt in the race home keener than ever it was in previous years.The arrival of the O. & C. S. Company's *Gaelic*, says the *Japan Gazette*, brings to our shores the first instalment of thoroughbred horses from California,—bought by the commissioners sent to America for the purchase of thoroughbred stock,—consisting of three horses, three fillies, and two large draught stallions. There are also fifty pure merino rams and fifty ewes, fine animals; but it was the horses which most commanded our admiration.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting)

April 21, 1877.

STEALING ROWLS.

Tong Atol, a coolie, was sent to one month's hard labour for stealing fowls from a house at West Point.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chew Ah, a clerk, was charged by P. C. John Freeman, stationed at Hinghom, with having in his possession a quantity of iron and coals for which he could not account. The Constable stated that from information received, he visited the defendant's hut, and found therein about 80 lbs. of iron and about 50 lbs. of coals; the iron appeared to have formed portions of the stays of a boiler. The defendant was the third defendant in a case heard on the 4th,

and in which the 1st defendant, his master, was convicted of receiving stolen goods. The present defendant was then discharged, as he appeared to be only the servant of the convicted man. The 2nd defendant said the articles in question belonged to his master who was now in Gaol. The Magistrate discharged the defendant, but ordered the iron and coals to be detained, as no one had appeared to claim them.

PATRONISING THE "CHARTERS."

Linn Chow Sing, a coolie, was found lying under the verandah of a house in Queen's Road Central. He was a destitute and was sick. The defendant said he was a servant on board a steamer, but was discharged as he was diseased. He had no place to go to. The Magistrate sent him to the Tung Wah Hospital.

DRUNK.

Charles Johnson, seaman belonging to the barque *Mary Whitby*, was brought up for being drunk. P. C. Smith stated that at 10.30 p.m. he was on duty in a Police boat off the Sailor's Home. He saw the defendant coming to the wharf and then making for the boat by wading. He asked the Constable to take him on board his vessel, but the Police constable replied that he would take him on board the Police Chop, where he might remain till the morning. The defendant then ran away, but the Constable caught him. He was drunk. Fined \$1 or 2 days' hard labour.

A MODEL PAWNBROKER.

Ng Aving, the keeper of the Tung Sang pawnshop, East Street, Taipingham, was brought up on a summons for a breach of the Pawnbrokers' Ordinance in that he took in a pledge without making the necessary enquiries of the pledger. Constable No. 175 made a report to Sergeant Mackie that he had pawned a waist-coat with the defendant, and that a ticket was issued to him without being asked for his name and address. The defendant subsequently appeared at the Station to explain matters and produced his book. The name on the ticket was different from that on the entry in the book, while it was entirely different from that of the Constable who pawned the waist-coat. Before the Constable left the pawnshop, he asked the defendant why he did not enquire the pledger's name and address. He thereupon demanded the Constable's name, but the Constable refused to give it, saying it was too late now to ask. The case was remanded.

DAMAGING TREES.

Chow Man Fook, a gardener, was charged with maliciously damaging the trees and shrubs in the Protestant Cemetery at Wong-nel-chong. The case was remanded till noon on the 23rd for the attendance of witnesses. The defendant was admitted to bail in \$25.

A FROUSTY OLD MAN.

Robert Smith, fireman on board the S. S. *Penice*, was charged by Mr Adam Robertson, Chief Engineer on board, with using abusive language to the 4th Engineer and with being generally troublesome to his fellow-workmen. A Chinaman had also complained that the defendant abused him and would not allow him to work. The defendant did not drink, and there was no complaint against him on that score since his joining the ship at Cardiff on the 30th Oct. last. He was so troublesome, however, that the complainant wished to get rid of him. The defendant said he wanted to leave the ship, as the 2nd engineer bullied him. Remanded till the 23rd, for the case to be brought before the Harbour Master.

FALSE LOVE.

Ho Akan, a barber, was brought up for stealing a silver watch and a silk jacket from a woman to whom he pretended to be fondly attached. The defendant was sent to six months' hard labour and to be three times exposed in the stocks at the scene of offence.

DARING BURGLARY.

Wong Apo, a coolie, was charged by Sergeant Perry with committing a burglary on a house at Saiwan, Belcher's Bay, on the night of the 20th instant, and with wounding the Sergeant on the hand in the execution of his duty. He applied for a remand, and only formal evidence was taken, but from what we could learn it appeared that the house attacked was occupied by three women whose husbands were absent from home. Six men armed with various weapons, knives, iron bars &c., made an attack on the house, entrance thereto being effected by breaking the door. The burglars then carried away all they could hurriedly strip their hands on, but took care to strip the women of their silver ornaments, and the women of one who refused to deliver up her bangles, she was struck with an iron bar on her arm which was blackened by the blow, and in the case of another, she was slightly hurt on the head. An alarm was raised, and the Police turned out with great rapidity. They saw six men run away from the house, some carrying boxes and bundles of clothing. Sergeant Perry took hold of the prisoner but got wounded in the hand. Nevertheless he retained his hold. The others ran away as hard as they could, leaving behind them such bulky things as they could not conveniently take with them in their flight, so that the robbed women recovered a good portion of the booty, while the Police picked up some weapons dropped by the burglars. The amount of property robbed was about \$80. The case was remanded till the 27th, for the apprehension of the prisoner's comrades.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPEAL.

(Before Chief Justice Sir John SMITH, and Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

April 21, 1877.

Lembo v. The Oriental Banking Corporation.

This was an appeal to the Full Court, at the instance of the Oriental Banking Corporation, against the decision of the Chief Justice who gave judgment for the plaintiff at the original hearing. The Court gave its decision on the appeal to-day, and as will be seen, the Judges were divided in their opinion.

The following is Mr Justice Snowden's judgment:—

This is an appeal against a judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court sitting in its Original Jurisdiction in favour of the Respondent. A preliminary objection was taken at the hearing that the appeal was not in time. I was under the impression that express leave had been given. In this I was mistaken as no order was made. In the *Reconstitution Ord. 12 of 1872*, which

was the addition of a stroke, into "an act of grace by which not only the memorialist but his descendants will be endlessly benefited." The Rescript in reply observes that the memorialist "has long been regarded with affection, and honoured with distinguished rewards for his meritorious services, and what is due from him is that he should exert all his efforts in token of the gratitude which he owes." The fact of his having fallen into the hands of the rebels, and of his escape were duly reported by the Governor in office at the time, and noted in a decree. Therefore "inasmuch as the Record of the rebellion has been issued with the approval of his late Majesty it is out of question that any alteration of the text should be hazardous." The request preferred is not granted. We cannot help thinking that the memorialist, his "spotless ancestry," and his "endless descendants" have been somewhat hardly used. It is bad enough to describe a man in the public records as a *sans culotte*, who has been manfully fighting for the Imperial "purple" or rather "yellow," but to let the blunder stand as a fact in history, is excessively hard both on the meritorious Feng and the records of the country. It is quite possible that the memorialist was intentionally returned as a rebel leader who had surrendered himself for the purpose of adding to the laurels of the General in command of the Imperial troops. The memorial at least shows us that modern Chinese history is not entirely reliable.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Alta California*, in its "Briefs," says that the ship (barque?) *Bethany* from Hongkong is ashore, and it is expected she will become a total wreck. Her cargo, consisting of silk, tea &c., is valued at \$50,000, and is fully insured. Nothing is said as to the place where this accident took place; and it would seem that the value of the cargo is understated.

It is stated that during the heavy rains that prevailed this afternoon a washerman was carried down the large drain leading to the Wanchai road and into the sea. All the small Chinese houses at Wanchai suffered from the rain, which also made its way into several of the stores in the Queen's Road, East of the Clock Tower, damaging some of the goods. The floods also broke the land cables at Poketoom, although, we believe, communication has since been restored.

The interest of the coming Tea Race centres this year in the new steamers *Loudoun Castle* and *Glenagles*,—for, though the *Glenartney* and *Hankow* will doubtless run the new vessels pretty slowly, it is not to be expected that they can beat their more powerful rivals. It will therefore not be out of place to note one or two facts regarding the new ships and their outward trip. Both the favourites have been built expressly with the object of taking the first cargo of the new teas into London Docks some time in July; but which of the two will succeed this year in thus fulfilling its mission, it is not for us to say. The *Loudoun Castle*, it is stated, left London on the 6th of February; and as the *Glenagles* has been timed from the Dock Gates, we must do the same with her rival. She arrived in Hongkong on the 19th March; and although it is presumed she must have been detained somewhere off the Downs, otherwise the date of her departure as published on her arrival here (the 9th) is left unexplained, her passage must be taken "with all faults." This would, therefore, give her forty-one days; or, allowing that she left Gravesend on the 7th Feb., it would make forty days' run. It appears that she was detained in the Canal three days, while the *Glenagles* got through the "ditch" in little more than half that time. The passages made by these splendid vessels are thus almost identical in time, although it has been said

documents are handed over to secure payment. They cannot be reconciled. How can evidence of usage be applicable. It cannot be set up that there is a usage to make repugnant trusts or contracts. Where they have been made, can it be said that there can be any common practice.

--and the danger of becoming obscure in the attempt. The grounds for the views I have taken are it seems to me consonant with reason and the justice of the case--and I have not had time to shorten them.

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Portfolio.

SEEDS AND FRUITS.

We scatter seeds with careless hand,
And dream we ne'er shall see them more;
But for a thousand years
Their fruit appears,
In seeds that mar the land,
Or fruitful store.

The seeds we do, the words we say,
Into thin air they seem to fleet;
We count them over past,
But they shall last.
In the dread judgment they
And we shall meet.

—Lyra Innocentium.

A NOVEL.

TO BE READ IN FIVE MINUTES.

CHAPTER I.

Moonlight evenings—shady grove—
Two young people much in love:
Harold with great wealth endowed,
Haro handsome, poor and proud.
Truth eternal—heart's united—
Vows of chaste passion plighted;
Kisses—quarrels—sighs—caresses,
Maiden yields one of her tresses.
Obstacles to be surmounted,
Happy hours pass by uncounted;
Ugly rival, old and stale,
Overhears the tender tale.

CHAPTER II.

Morning in the east looks ruddy;
Scene, young lady's father's study.
Haro, with hat in hand,
Comes, her ditto to demand;
Angry parent storms—abuses,
And at once consents to refuse.
Maiden faints beneath the blow—
Mother intercedes—no go;
Scribbles—hysterics—protestations,
Mixed with old man's execrations,
Exit lover midst the din—
Ugly rival enters in.

CHAPTER III.

Time, a moonlight night once more,
Scene, outside the lady's door;
Lovers, with half broken heart,
Sweat he'd rather die than part,
Garden—flowers—unobtrusive shade—
Many accents—serenade—
Chamber window open wide—
Debut of expectant bride—
Little dog most kindly cute—
Tears—sobs—ladder—light—pursuit—
Gallant steeds—too late—night's green—
Triumph—marriage—Gretta Green,
Old man's rage—disowns for ever—
Ugly rival—scarlet fever.

CHAPTER IV.

Old man sickly—seeds for child—
All forgiven—reconciled—
Young man making money fast—
Old man's blessing dies at last—
Youthful couple prove probable—
Get the money—live in state—
Family man—jewels—plate,
Mother's wishes crowned with joy,
Doctor—nurse—little boy,
Elme proceeds—her ties endure—
Olive branches year by year,
Gleams on the good attend—
General gladness—moral end.

Men's heads are like wagons, they rattlo
prodigiously when there is little in them—
—Anon.

Tex' race of life has become intense;
The runners are treading upon each other's
heels; woe to him who stops to tie his shoes
strings.—Carlyle.

Chemists tell us that a single grain of
iodine will impart colour to seven thousand
times its weight of water. It is so in no
higher things; one weakness, one habit
may influence the whole life and character.

"One pound of gold may be drawn into
a wire that would extend round the globe.
Some good deed may be felt through all
time, and carry its influence into eternity.
Though done in the flush of youth it may
glide the last hours of a long life, and form
the brightest spot in it."—Christian Treasury.

Look into the home of a fretful man or
woman, and mark the discontent, the often
happened, the positive misery, they often
cause within its sacred enclosure. Notice
a fretful man in his business relations—how
disagreeable he makes himself to others,
and how much he detracts from his own
power to act coolly and wisely. See such a
man in church—what an amount of fric-
tion and trouble he causes, where all should
work smoothly and quietly, besides the
rasping and discomfort such a person occasions,
the example he sets to most pernicious.
Children easily catch the manners of their
elders, and fretful people have no one to
blame but themselves if they have wor-
some, teasing, disagreeable children.—
—Examiner and Chronicle.

THE PAIN OF DECIDING.—The great labor
of life, that which tends more to exhaust
man than anything else, is deciding. There
are people who will suffer any other pain
readily, but shrink from the pain of coming
to a decision. Now this is supposed to be
wholly an evil, and disadvantageous for the
world; but, like most other tendencies of
the human mind, it is a very beneficial
arrangement. There would be no stability
in the world if the making of decisions
were not a very difficult thing. What was
decided, yesterday would be upset to-day;
and there would be no long and fair ex-
perience of anything. Whereas, in a
great evil exists, and many people have
recognized the evil, it requires an immense
amount of decision and decisioniveness before
the evil can be uprooted. This brings into
play many high qualities of human nature,
such as long-suffering, patience with oppo-
sition, and the exhaustion of reasoning
powers brought to bear upon the evil which
is sought to be destroyed.—Arthur Helps.

PEASONS OF THOUGHT.—When Caesar
happened to see some strangers at Rome
sitting young dogs and monkeys in their
arms, and fondly caressing them, he asked
"whether the women in their country never
bore any children?" thus reproving with a
proper severity, those who lavish upon
brutes that natural tenderness which is due
only to mankind. In the same manner we
must condemn those who employ that
childish and love of knowledge which
nature has implanted in the human soul
upon low and worthless objects, while they
neglect such as are excellent and useful.
Our senses indeed, by an effect almost
mechanical, are passive to the impressions
of outward objects; whether agreeable or
offensive, but the mind, possessed of a self-
directing power, may turn its attention to
whatever it thinks proper. It should,
therefore, be employed in the most useful
pursuits, not barely in contemplation, but

in such contemplation as may nourish its
faculties. For as that color is best suited
to the eye, which by its beauty and agree-
ableness at the same time both refines and
strengthens the sight so the application
of the mind should be directed to those
subjects which, through the channel of
pleasure, may lead us to our proper hap-
piness.—From Plutarch's Life of Pericles.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The softening of a Sultan's brain cannot
compare in point of interest with the elopement
of a prima donna; the first is, of late,
a common occurrence, the second is rather
rare. The extraordinary circumstance
about Patti's conjugal misfortune is that
her explosion has only taken place now.
Joseph de Maistre never anticipated the
Patti and Nicolini, accustomed to carry
out houses by his graceful singing, executes
nothing extraordinary in decamping with a
prima donna. Some ten years ago, when
the rumours of Patti's marriage were first
bruited, her brother-in-law, and agent, in-
dignantly denied them, and asserted "Patti
was already married to art." But the day
arrived when the cantatrice desired a hus-
band more substantial; she consulted her
great friend, Rossini, as to her marrying
the Marquis de Caux. "My dear," replied
the maestro, "a prima donna ought only to
wed a reigning Prince or a tenor." Both
Rossini and the brother-in-law were right.
When a seigneur marries a woman of the
theatre, he should for ever remove her from
her natural surroundings; to leave her in
their midst, and to expect from her at the
same time the conduct of ordinary life, is to
count upon an impossibility. When mem-
bers of the English aristocracy selected
foolish brides, they acted on this maxim,
and were happy; when in fairy tales king-
wed shepherdesses, they raised them in social
condition. Patti's escapade was as foreseen
as anything human could be; she was
already enobled by her talent, and the
barren title Marchioness could reflect no
lustre on a name already celebrated. The
Marquis de Caux was not so much an
squire of the Imperial Court, as a dan-
cing master; none could surpass him in
waltzing or in the organisation of quadrille;
these accomplishments, and no means, with
a title that has no importance, formed the
sum total of his world's goods in the mar-
riage contract.

The match was made by the Empress
Eugenie, and it was like all the others she
effected—unhappy. Up to this stage, Patti
was the spoiled child of the public; her con-
duct was irreproachable, and she remained so
down to the Nicolini episode. In her corbelle
of marriage was placed the humiliation that
her coronet of Marchioness could not be
recognised in society till she had definitely
concluded all her professional engagements.
But the honeymoon over, the diva found
she was married to a man whose only talent
was to mount and dismount a horse. He
quickly hung up his title deeds, and the
diva reserved for his wife was to become
her theatrical agent and to farm her voice.
Two courses were open to Patti; private
life, social intercourse with titled ladies,
or a lagging on the stage. The husband be-
came jealous at every Romeo that acted Juliet
with his wife; he never quitted her for a
single instant, was her spy in the green
room; opened every letter addressed to her
with a trembling hand; became a police-
man, not a husband, and handcuffed replaced,
as it were, the chain of flowers. Since
December last, Nicolini and Patti felt they
were destined for each other, the husband
had to assist at the growing intimacy, and
his terrible family scenes ensued in when
residence at the Champs Elysees, St. Petersburg,
Nicolini also declined; when she resolved
to set out, he decided to follow. But it was
agreed they were not to appear together in
the same place; the real love made on the
stage, ended in tragedy in the green room;
from high words Patti and her husband
came to blows; he upbraided her with the
lowliness of her origin and of his having
bestowed on her the title of Marchioness.
She threw all her diamonds in his face,
adding, "I have paid for your title," and
leaving him, placed herself under the pro-
tection of Nicolini. The Marquis has
arrived in Paris to obtain a separation, an
annual share of his wife's earnings, and to
fight Nicolini, as Mario had formerly to give
"satisfaction" to Grist's husband. Nico-
lini's French name is Nicolas, not at all so
poetical; he has obtained a separation from
his wife, as she dogged him everywhere,
even to the theatre, and boxed his ears
when audiences applauded for his snoring
in love scenes. He is father of three
children.

From the results of the census recently
taken, there are in France 78 cities of which
the population exceeds 20,000; 103, with
a population between 10 and 20,000; 309,
between 5 and 10,000, and 249, between 4
and 5,000. The proportion of illegitimate
births for all France is 7 per cent, and for
Paris and its Department, 38 per cent.

If M. Emile Zola had only waited a little
longer, he would have had no occasion to
find the specimens of human degradation
that he depicts in his *assommoir*, in the
filth of the Faubourg inhabited by the
working classes. The pending trial of
Godefroy, for shooting a creditor, Courtois,
is an apt illustration of the "Age we live
in" the haste to be rich, and the sharp
following of bankruptcy or luxury. Gode-
froy was the chief director of the famous
Violet perfumery establishment, and which
has an elegant shop in the block of the
Grand Hotel buildings, at the corner of
Rue Scribe; one of its secret rooms is a
marvel of taste, as jealously guarded as a
Belle's chamber, for it is therein that
the beautiful-for-over-making business is
performed. Godefroy belonged to the
"high commerce," but desired to gain a
greater income so as to be able to spend
more; he embarked in a venture-making
speculation, which was a failure, and deluded
Courtois, a retired grocer, but a very up-
right man, with the ambition to become
suddenly rich, to invest fr. 85,000 in the
concern. Courtois soon perceived the
rottenness of the business, dunned Gode-
froy to repay him the cash advanced, under
threat of exposing him as having drawn on
the funds of the Violet establishment to
the extent of fr. 160,000. One morning he
called on Godefroy at his own residence,
and the short interview ended by Courtois
being shot dead; suicide, says Gode-
froy, murder, thinks the public; no third person
was present at the scene. The cartridges
used corresponded with others discovered
in Godefroy's residence; the pistol was
found on the drawing room table, spotted
with blood, the deceased's hands were in a
sea of blood, and no mark of powder was
found on his face, as is commonly the case
with those who commit suicide. Now for

the social immorality revealed on the trial.
Godefroy was the natural son of a char-
woman; he is 47 years of age; was an
attorney's clerk; then a grocer's boy; then
a commercial traveller for the Maison
Violet, to which he succeeded as its man-
aging director. But how? by seducing the
then director's wife, and marrying her
daughter, continuing the *liaison* after his
marriage; he is the putative father of his
wife's youngest sister, and his mother-in-
law in her letters addressed him as her
"heavenly angel"; he retained the letters
of the unfortunate mother to coerce her
into giving her consent to the marriage of
her daughter, and to influence her husband
in advancing him money for speculations;
he had moreover two mistresses, one whom
he lived with and governed on the most
strictest religious principles; he "fell
in love" when the judge accused him of
not being a man of honor. Of course, he
denies everything. And yet this wretch
had horses and carriages, footmen and
coachmen, a town house and a villa
residence, a box at the sea-side, and moved
in the highest commercial circles.

The Godefroy trial is expected to result
in a verdict of murder with extenuating
circumstances, which is a roundabout way
for saying transportation for life. Though
few hesitate a moment about the accused's
guilt, few but blame the severity of the
presiding judge. But then Godefroy is a superb
criminal. The accused is forty-seven years
of age, of extraordinary *sang froid*, has town
and country houses, a box at the sea-side,
carriages and horses, and yet he managed
to be a most correct man in society, and
devoted to various good works. The anxiety
to hear the trial may be judged from the
fact that the wife of the German Ambassador
had to be refused a ticket.—Home Corre-
spondence.

BLITZ, THE MAGICIAN.

The remains of Signor Blitz, who died at
his residence in Philadelphia on Sunday
last, after the funeral services which will be
held there to-morrow afternoon, will be
brought to Brooklyn Thursday morning for
interment in Cypress Hill Cemetery. The name
of Signor Blitz has been a household word
in the land for nearly half a century. His
legerdemain, his canny birds and his won-
derful ventriloquism are known to every body
who has witnessed magic at all, and he was
personally familiar with a wide circle of
acquaintance as an upright and genial
gentleman. Some time since Signor Blitz
was forced to give up his ventriloquism,
owing to throat disease. Everybody remem-
bers how inimitable he was in this, and how
the children fattered under the generous
influence of his conversations with "Bobby,"
the talking doll. All his tricks were won-
derful when he performed them, although they
have become common property now, and are
for sale in the Broadway shops, like other
material and comprehensible property to
anybody who likes to buy them. But the
"dancing dinner plates" may not be manu-
factured or transmitted, and nobody may
sell a dozen which will keep whirling and
spinning as he made them; nor are the
trained canaries, anywhere to be found, nor
does there seem to be quite such another
ventriloquist as he was nowadays. With
the children Signor Blitz was a prime
favorite, and he in turn liked the children
above any other sort of people. He kept
them giggling from one end of the show to
the other, and in simplicity and even fresh
enthusiasm was himself one of them.

The anecdote concerning him, his ven-
triloquism, and his marvelous dexterity are
innumerable. Very often endowed by the
superstitious fancies of those who had wit-
nessed his remarkable feats of legerdemain
with supernatural powers, he carefully makes
it evident in his autobiography that it was
only to his manual dexterity and a close
observance of character that he was enabled
to so marvelously deceive the senses of his
auditors. Indeed, he takes occasion to say
in this interesting volume that Spiritualism,
"the professors of which pretend to hold
intercourse with the dead, and record the
thoughts of those within the realms of
heaven, professing to receive and convey
communications between families and friends,
is of a character as nonsensical to the moral
understanding as it is offensive to the moral
application of the divine law." His motto
was, "Laugh, laugh and be happy. Live
above the thought of wrong, and it will not
exist in action." He quoted many instances
of the superstitious tricks in his native
village, his neighbors ascribed the loss of
the sheep, mishaps to their cattle, and any
unusual occurrence within twenty miles of
the town. Indeed, the good priests and
burghers of the town held a solemn council
to consider what should be done with the
uncanny boy. No result seems to have come
of their deliberations, "yet," says the
author, "the villagers might be seen stand-
ing a long way off, gazing at my person and
alleging that they saw most mysterious
sights of beings passing in and out of the
chimneys, through the windows, and of red
and blue fires burning round the house at
midnight."

At Exeter, England, in the early part
of 1826, he was summoned before the Arch-
bishop and Church Council, prior to a
performance, and called upon to answer
various charges of irreligion, and as being
an "idle, mischievous person." The Council
was not able to find him guilty, but he
treated them to a gratuitous performance.
He astonished the assembly by announcing
that a witch, which he exhibited, would be
driven to a cubbin in the cathedral
pulpit; and there it was found when a
messenger went to search for it.

His first feat as a ventriloquist was in a
dressing room, whether he had been invited
by a medical friend. The doctor, scalpel in
hand, had made an incision in the body of a
woman, to which she protested. "It is
cruel to mutilate," said the voice "the
remains of a woman."

"Yes," came from another body upon an-
other table; "it is an outrage to thus abuse
a woman." Doctor and students made a
rush for the door, and it was only when the
surgeon had frantically driven home in his
barriage, taking Signor Blitz with him, that
the ventriloquist explained.

It is impossible to give more than a few
of the many anecdotes which Signor Blitz
himself has left of his long life and varied
experience. Meeting Paganini, the violinist,
during a visit to Glasgow, an infant's cry
came from within the great Italian's fiddle.
"My God," said Paganini, "what is this?"
"You know," said Blitz, "what is this?"
"You know," said a neighboring closet.
The excited musician rushed to the closet;
thence back to his violin, and then turned
round to see Signor Blitz laughing and to
receive his explanation.

An Egyptian mummy was presented by
the American Consul at Cairo to the
Philadelphia museum. A crowd was en-
gaged about the case, and was startled by a

voice from among the multitudinous linen
folds.
"Open the box! open the box!" said the
voice.
"Who are you?" asked one visitor, more
venturesome than the rest.
"I am a descendant of the Pharaohs,"
answered the voice.

"What do you want?"
"Ask yourself. Your confounded Yankee
curiosity has waked me up from the sleep of
ages. Open the box!"

"What's your name?"
"Signor Blitz," answered the voice, and
the great ventriloquist made himself known.
The Signor while in Nova Scotia was ap-
proached by an old, orange woman with a
basket of delicious fruit. He bought an
orange for sixpence, and cutting it in half
drew from the centre a golden sovereign.
This performance was repeated with another
orange, the old woman looking on with
amazement. He was about to take a third
from her basket, when she snatched it away
and vowed he should have no more sovereigns
for a sixpence.

He was introduced to a very solemn
clergyman in Hartford, Conn., that gentle-
man abruptly denounced the Signor for per-
formances which were "dangerous to the
welfare of mankind," and much more of the
same sort. Interrupting him the Signor
plucked a pack of playing-cards from the
pocket of his ministerial coat, and withdrew
a dice-box and dice from his clerical hat.
Signor Blitz was troubled with no more
orthodox objections from that gentleman.
In the old Sixth street market, Phila-
delphia, he bought a dozen eggs for 24
cents from a stolid Dutchman. "Clear as
crystal mit a well bucket, eh?" remarked
the vendor, as he handed them over.

The Signor broke one, and there came
peeping through the aperture first a feathered
head and then a whole canary bird, which
sang sweetly to the man of eggs.

The Signor's iron-making propensity seems
to have been irresistible, and found expres-
sion in all manner of startling ways and
places. He made a negro cry out from
within his trunk on one occasion and came
near being arrested as an Abolitionist. He
made his horse talk, and the frightened
hostler could not be induced to re-enter the
stable. So the Signor was himself compelled
to groom the animal. His favorite resort
seems to have been to chickens and pigs,
where he gave voice to the great con-
fusion of the market people. But when he
failed to make good any loss, direct or
indirect, that his victims might have suf-
fered. His benevolence was comprehensive,
and it is said of him that he gave away half
of what he made in charity. In the island
of St. John, however, an offer to give to the
poor the proceeds of one of his entertain-
ments was refused by the village pastor.

"What!" said the shepherd, "receive alms
for the poor from a wizard—a bewitched
dow! Oh, no! What spiritual grace would
flow upon the objects in distress?"

During the war he gave 132 free entertain-
ments before 63,000 soldiers, who had
congregated in the various hospitals in
Philadelphia, besides contributing con-
siderable sums of money in aid of the sick
and wounded.

He enjoyed friendly relations with many
distinguished men. Calling upon Daniel
Webster at the statesman's room in Wash-
ington, Signor Blitz asked his indulgence
to propose for him a government appointment.

"What office do you wish?" asked Mr.
Webster, somewhat astonished.
"To count the Treasury notes," said the
Signor. "You might give me 100,000
dollar bills to count, and watch me closely,
and you would find only 75,000 when I re-
turned them."

"Signor," exclaimed Mr. Webster with
lively animation, "there are better magi-
cians here than you, for there would not be
\$50,000 left when they had finished count-
ing."

Once, certainly, the famous magician was
nonplussed. A bright boy of ten years was
assisting him upon the platform, when the
Professor proposed to pass every piece of
silver into his pockets. The boy shook his
head, declaring that the "Signor could not
do that."

"Why not?" asked Signor Blitz.
"Because I've only one pocket," chirruped
the child, "and that's got a big hole in it."
—N. Y. World.

A SAD CASE.

This sea-serpent has been seen again;
this time in the Malacca Straits, and by
the captain and surgeon of a British steam-
ship, assisted, as they allege, by all the rest
of the ship's company. The alarming
apparition is described at great length in an
affidavit made by the two officers aforesaid,
and there is no doubt that it ought to be a
terrible warning to them.

On 12th day of September last, at 10.30
a.m., the steamship *Neslor* was passing
through the Malacca Straits, on her way to
Shanghai. We need not inquire what the
captain and surgeon were doing at that
precise hour, but, as it was merely a slight
mistake, we may assume that there was a slight
dash of brandy mingled with the soda-water.
Suddenly they saw on the starboard beam,
at a distance of about two hundred yards,
an animal that filled them with horror and
alarm.

It was, of course, serpentine in
form—as that style of restitutive animal
always is—and it comprised a body of fifty
feet in length, together with a tail one
hundred and fifty feet long. At least, this
is the way in which the two unhappy officers
described their vision, although it might be
preferable to say that the serpent consisted
of one hundred and fifty feet of tail, with a
fifty-foot body attached thereto. In point
of color, the animal could have given odds
to Solomon in all his glory. Its head was
of a pale yellow color, while its body and
tail were encircled with alternate stripes of
yellow and black. In fact, the Surgeon was
at first inclined to think that he was gazing
upon a Titanic mermaid, with yellow hair
and a wealth of fashionable beauty; but
the conception of two hundred feet of striped
hose was too vast to obtain a permanent
lodging in this wearied and excited brain.

There was exceptionally remarkable in this
portentous snake, was the total want of
any mouth or eye. It is well known to
all ophthalmologists that the serpents usually
seen by seafaring men in thrifty latitudes
are provided with eyes of pure phosphorus,
and are equipped with mouths of tremen-
dous size, which they habitually wear wide
open, in order to breathe out streams of fire.
Still, there is no reason why we should
doubt the appearance of an eyeless and
mouthless snake; and indeed, such an
animal would have a weird look, which
would startle and appal the beholder,
because of its very novelty.

When the Captain first saw this terrible
creature it was swimming parallel to the

ship at the rate of nine and three-quarters
knots, and he felt a wild impulse to run it
down, as though it were merely an American
man-of-war in a Japanese harbor. On
reflection he decided that such a course
might injure the blades of his screw, and
that, after all, experience had demonstrated
that the more one tries to slay a serpent of
that particular species the more apt it is to
transform itself into a regiment of objec-
tionable goblins. Moreover, the serpent
suddenly ported its tail and ran under the
steamer's stern. It kept company with the
ship for some time; and why it did not
come on board, and following the Captain
and Surgeon to their state-rooms, divide
itself in two pieces and coil around their
respective legs, we are not told.

So great was the shock experienced by
the Captain and Surgeon, that as soon as
the ship reached Shanghai they rushed to the
office of a local magistrate and in his
presence "swore off," or, as they prefer to
put it, made an affidavit. It is from the
descriptive passages in this affidavit—which
are the only portions of it which the
deponents have ventured to publish—that
the facts above set forth are taken. It is
unpleasant to charge two British officers
with a lack of candor, but it is impossible
to read this affidavit without recognizing
its rascally nature. The deponents weakly
imagined that they could conceal the true
state of the case by refraining from calling
the marine monster a snake. Not only do
they assert that they "should not for a
moment compare it to a snake," but they
also allege that it resembled "the frog
tribe." We all know that the frog is a
reputable cold water animal, which can be
seen without gross cause for scandal by the
most sober and abstemious persons, but
the Captain and Surgeon of the *Neslor*
cannot deceive the public by calling an
animal consisting almost entirely of tail,
and devoid of either legs or fins, a frog.
They saw an open and undisguised serpent,
and little hopes of their permanent re-
formation can be entertained so long as
they attempt to deny the fact and to babble
of innocent frogs.

If we may believe the testimony of these
two unfortunate men, the sea-serpent was
also seen by their fellow-officers and by all
the passengers. As the latter were prin-
cipally Chinamen, their testimony, even if
we admit it, would not be held to be of much
value; but surely we ought to hear what
the first and second mates of the *Neslor*
have to say concerning the matter. Neither
the Captain nor the Surgeon mentions the
impression which the sight of the sea-
serpent made upon these two estimable
seamen; and, although the Captain does
mention that the third mate said the
animal was nothing but a shoal, he omits
to tell us how he thereupon took the third
mate aside and explained to him that
delicious tremors could not be tolerated in
a subordinate officer, and that he must
abandon the intoxicating cup, and sign the
pledge, if he wished to remain third mate
of the *Neslor*. There is not the least doubt
that the Captain and the Surgeon say
precisely the sort of serpent which they
describe in their affidavit; but, when
they hesitate to call it a serpent, and sup-
press the evidence of the first and second
mates in regard to the vision, they ex-
pose in the public mind a doubt of their strict
honesty.—New York Times.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S FRIEND.

He wasn't such an old man, but his face
was very sad, his hair was long and he was
bent over. He entered a store on Jefferson
avenue Saturday, and after warming his
hands at the stove he inquired of the pro-
prietor: "Will you give me a little
advice?" "I guess so; what is it?" was
the cheerful reply. The stranger backed
up to the stove, wiped his nose on his hand,
and after a moment continued: "If you
wanted to die would you jump into the
river or take poison?" "Well I don't know
about that. I guess I'd rather live on
than do either one. Why, do you feel like
dying?" "I do, master," said the man
in a deep-toned voice. "Yes, I've stayed
around long enough." "What's the matter
—why do you want to die?" questioned
the merchant. "What's there to live for?"
demanded the said man. "There hasn't
no such times as there used to be—no such
men as there once was." Well, the times
are a little hard, but there's lots of good
men left, I guess. "Purty good, may be,"
said the old man as he felt of the stove-
pipe, and he looked at the merchant. "After
a man has knuckled around with Daniel
Webster and Henry Clay, he can't come
down on a level with these everyday plugs
and feel good." "Did you associate with
those men?" "Did I I've shaken hands
with Clay, Calhoun, and Patrick Henry
more times than you've got hairs on your
head." "You have, eh?" "And I knew
General Lafayette, and all those fellers;
and now to have to come down on a par
with these no-accounts is killing me by
inches—I don't care if I die to-night." "I
guess you could get along if you tried hard,"
said the sarcastic merchant. "You're a
brazen image!" exclaimed the old man,
spitting on the stove with great vigour.
"I am as far above such sunflower men as
you are as the eagle is above the chipmunk."
"You get out of here," said the merchant,
"you're an ignorant old drunkard!" "I am,
eh?" shouted the old man; and he backed
the merchant over a box of palm-
leaf fans. The clerk hailed him off and
threw him out of doors, and as the police
die! Daniel Webster is up there with the
angels, and I hear him calling me to get
out of this one horse crowd."—Detroit Free
Press.

THE MISERY OF THE RICH.

"Your newspapers make a great fuss,"
said one of the wealthiest men in New York
to a *World* reporter, "about the sufferings
of the poor man during these hard times,
but I don't see that any of them notice
particularly the diabolical distress of the
rich man."

The reporter wasn't aware that the rich
man referred to at all.

"That," said he of the wealth, "is
because you don't know anything about it.
Why, sir, I undergo more actual, absolute
torment in an hour than any poor wretch in
this city. If I hadn't a cent in the world,
I'd have some sympathy, some rest, some
assistance. As it is, I am hounded to
death. I'm despised, beset, annoyed, con-
tempted, backbitten, waylaid. The papers
write editorials about me. If I go to
church, I am told that a camel can get
through the eye of a needle slicker than I
can get into heaven. If I don't dress my
family in an extravagant manner, I hear
that I am an old skink—If I do, I am
told that all I think of my money is to

make a vulgar show with it. I suppose I
worked as hard as any man for more than
two-thirds of my life to accumulate a
fortune, but I believe most people think I
ought to give it away and commence over
again. In a winter like this you've no idea
of the hardships of the rich. If I help all
the people who apply to me, I might as
well go to the poor-house, and yet all of
them expect it, and most of them, I dare
say, are worthy. It's out of the question.
So they curse me, I suppose. All the
benevolent societies, charities, public in-
stitutions and church organizations have
their agents out. I am waited upon by
committees, runners, clergymen, secre-
taries. They send me half a bushel of
letters a day. They drop upon me in most
unexpected places. They get into my
private office. They wait in my library
before I am up. They sit on my front
steps. They follow me into the carriage.
What is a man to do? If I let them have
their way, my name will be paraded as if I
wanted to advertise. If I don't, the press
will want to know what he has ever done
for New York. The other day a reporter
came to see me about my will. He said
the public would like to be informed as to
the proposed disposition of my property at
my decease. I suppose if I were to get a
cold in my head, there'd be a brigade of
them quartered under my windows. I
begin to feel that a rich man is a disgrace
to the community—that I have committed
a crime. I don't like to look a man square-
ly in the face for fear his hatred of me will
show itself, or he will stop and ask me to
lend him a thousand dollars to get his
starving family some food to eat. I tell
you, sir, this winter is awful hard on the
rich man. He doesn't even eat his dinner
in peace. How can he when there are over
40,000 who are starving? His money
gets to be a reproach to him, and he feels
as if he would like to give the whole of it
away in one lump, and try the luxury of
being poor for a while. But you needn't
say anything about that, or I'll have a fresh
battalion here, to-morrow, and half the
filth in town will be writing me letters.
In fact, I wouldn't say anything about it,
if I were you, but it's a fact that the rich
man suffers in a hard winter a good deal
more than the poor man. You take my
word?"—N. Y. World.

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S FIRST

APPEARANCE IN PRINT.

At this time (I think it must have been
in 1821) was my first appearance in print.
My brother James, then my idolised com-
panion, discovered how wretched I was
when he left me for his college, after the
vacation; and he told me that I must not
permit myself to be so miserable. "He
advised me to take refuge, on each occasion,
in a new pursuit; and on that particular
occasion, in an attempt at author

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRANK PACKETS.
The French Contract Packet *IRAOU-ADDY*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Calcutta, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 27th Inst.—

5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Neger Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 28th Inst.—

7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a late fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M. when the Post Office closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following statements and Tables the Rates are given, in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2	
Between any two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4	

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

	By British.	By other routes.
Letters,.....	16	8
Registration,.....	12	8
Newspapers,.....	8	2
Books and Patterns,.....	6	4

Other Union Countries:—

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—	26	22	12	10
Letters,.....	26	22	12	10
Registration,.....	12	12	8	8
Newspapers,.....	6	4	4	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8	4	4

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
Letters,.....	20	16	12	10
Registration,.....	12	12	8	8
Newspapers,.....	8	4	4	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8	4	4

W. Indies, Rencos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
Letters,.....	38	34	18	16
Registration,.....	12	12	8	8
Newspapers,.....	8	4	4	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8	4	4

Registration to Honduras, & British West Indies:—

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
Letters,.....	50	45	20	18
Registration,.....	12	12	8	8
Newspapers,.....	8	4	4	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8	4	4

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
Letters,.....	50	45	20	18
Registration,.....	12	12	8	8
Newspapers,.....	8	4	4	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8	4	4

Brazil:—

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
Letters,.....	82	76	36	32
Registration,.....	12	12	8	8
Newspapers,.....	8	4	4	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8	4	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e. letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but which articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of older date, raw or thread silk, wools, or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, or carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces, and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent by express to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Maldives, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Venezuela, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES, ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, the WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered, though, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.

Hongkong U.S. Stamps Extra

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,..... 12 8

Apia, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama, Newfoundland,..... 12 6

Hawaii, Newfound,..... 12 6

Guatemala, Marquesas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,..... 12 10

Belice, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turks Island, Venezuela,..... 12 18

West Indies,..... 12 17

Holivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil,..... 12 21

Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,..... 12 27

Books and Papers.

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.,..... 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper, 2 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.,..... 8 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 6 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether in change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets.

All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

EXTRINSICS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Gallie.

Money Order Regulations.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Danube	3 c	Olanchy	Brit. str.	561	April 17	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Douglas	5 b	Pitman	Brit. str.	884	April 20	Douglas Layrak & Co.	Coast Ports
Emeralda	5 b	Cullen	Brit. str.	895	April 20	A. McG. Heaton	Manila
Peronia	5 b	Schultz	Ger. str.	1089	April 20	Wm. Fustan & Co.	Shanghai
Gadshill	4 c	Ranton	Brit. str.	1240	April 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Straits Settlements
Gaelic	3 b	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	April 20	O. & S. S. Co.	Y'ama & San F'elso
Geelong	5 c	Fraser	Brit. str.	1125	April 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.
Glenscales	5 c	MacBain	Brit. str.	1877	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai
Hankow	5 c	Symington	Brit. str.	2332	April 19	Stiemssen & Co.	Order
Imbecos	4 c	Bennington	Brit. str.	1275	April 20	Order	
Juan	4 b	Stook	Brit. str.	1019	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Cooktown
Killarney	8 c	O'Neale	Brit. str.	660	April 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon
Macgregor	3 c	Newall	Brit. str.	2465	April 19	Gilman & Co.	To-morrow
Malacca	5 c	Edmond	Brit. str.	1044	April 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Norna	2 b	Walker	Brit. str.	606	April 19	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Sanay	4 c	Gyenechea	Span. str.	37	April 19	Remedios & Co.	Manila
Saada	4 b	Reeves	Brit. str.	1205	Dec.	W. F. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Sunda	6 b	Young	Brit. str.	408	April 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Swatow, Tamsui, &c.
Taiwan	3 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1468	April 9	Wm. Fustan & Co.	Hankow
Tartar	8 c	Nelson	Dan. str.	1677	April 14	Meyer & Co.	
Thingvalia	4 b	Rhode	Brit. str.	1871	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Venice	2 b	.....	Brit. str.	324	June	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Yotung	2 b	.....	Brit. str.	324	June	Kwok Acheong	
Sailing Vessels							
Albert Russell	8 c	Carver	Amer. bge.	762	April 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Anglo Saxon	8 c	Harrington	Brit. str.	694	Mar.	Meyer & Co.	Wanohai Pier
Arabella	8 c	Pearson	Brit. str.	665	April 16	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Philippine Islands
Argonaut	8 c	Anderson	Brit. str.	1072	April 8	Meyer & Co.	
Ban Lee	2 b	Schumacher	Siam. bge.	260	April 19	Chinese	
Bun Fan	2 b	Müller	Siam. str.	675	April 7	Kin-tye-joong	
Carmen	4 c	Coloma	Span. bge.	200	April 6	Brandao & Co.	
Catherine Marden	4 c	Marden	Brit. sm. str.	287	April 19	Wm. Fustan & Co.	
Chang Soon	2 b	Cheng Sang	Siam. str.	200	April 30	Chinese	
Christian McAnusland	3 c	Cowper	Brit. str.	980	April 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok
Corinne	2 b	Robertson	Brit. bge.	395	April 9	Wieler & Co.	Cleared
Diamond City	2 b	Speckelsen	Siam. bge.	261	April 14	Chinese	
Eudoxia Adolphine	3 c	Valot	Fch. str.	254	April 16	Wm. Fustan & Co.	
Evening Star	8 c	Asburn	Brit. bge.	871	April 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Foehow	3 b	Hochreuter	Siam. bge.	800	April 2	Chinese	
Glenairn	8 c	Finister	Brit. str.	895	April 11	Landsteln & Co.	
Havilah	8 c	Garthly	Brit. bge.	472	April 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Humboldt	8 c	Stall	Ger. bge.	329	April 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Manila
Hydra	8 c	Dest	Ger. bge.	785	Mar.	Stiemssen & Co.	
Jylland	4 c	Land	Dan. bge.	267	April 19	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Kiung Thap	2 b	Dührigen	Siam. bge.	458	April 6	Stiemssen & Co.	
Lalla Rookh	2 b	Header	Brit. bge.	814	April 20	Melchers & Co.	
Lekadia	8 c	Head	Brit. str.	46	April 18	Meyer & Co.	
Lekadia	7 b	Vincent	Amer. str.	46	April 18	Insurance Co.	
Marquis of Argyll	4 c	McKesson	Brit. bge.	506	Mar.	Hop Kee & Co.	
Mary Whitridge	8 c	Cutler	Amer. str.	862	April 18	Russell & Co.	
Mount Lebanon	2 b	Hall	Brit. sm. str.	630	Mar.	Rosario & Co.	
Mytilo Belle	3 c	Plumet	Amer. str.	785	Feb.	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Norseman	2 b	Tarek	Siam. str.	711	Mar.	Tak Mae	
Nuevo Constante	8 c	Uriarte	Span. str.	204	April 2	Remedios & Co.	
Nyassa	8 c	Garlock	Brit. str.	799	April 7	Wm. Fustan & Co.	
Rosetta McNeil	8 c	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	Mar.	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Rosina	8 c	Hansen	Am. sm. str.	406	Feb.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Rurik	8 c	Burgeland	Russ. bge.	830	Mar.	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Tereza	1 b	Obada	Span. bge.	261	Mar.	Stiemssen & Co.	
Thomas Lord	8 c	Hall	Amer. str.	1816	April 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Tullochgorum	4 c	Meson	Brit. sm. str.	175	April 20	Wieler & Co.	
Uzziah	8 c	Harden	Brit. str.	219	Mar.	Wieler & Co.	
Viscount MacDuff	8 c	Wright	Brit. sm. str.	289	April 15	Borneo Company, Limited	
W. H. Deits	8 c	Endicott	Amer. bge.	487	April 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Wealthy Pendleton	8 c	Hanchar	Amer. bge.	809	April 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
WHAMPOA							
Carl	Hansen	Ger. bge.	215	April 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Gustav Adolph	Neumann	Ger. bge.	800	April 21	Order	Tientsin	
Kronprinzessin	Hansen	Dan. bge.	848	April 13	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Charybdis	6 c	British	corvette	1506	...	...	April 5	T. E. Smith
Ching Tsing	6 c	Chinese	gunboat	...	...	...	April 20	...
Marquez de la Victoria	6 c	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Borrato
Meane	6 c	British	military hospital	2691	...	...	...	...
Modeste	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Patino	6 c	Spanish	transport	1200	...	...	Feb. 23	Rapello
Tajo	Novelty Works	K.D.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amarat
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Watson
At Canton								
Ashuelot	American	corvette	1100	6	700	...	April 16	E. O. Matthews

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pos Dock Co.
Bei Wan	...	...	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cay	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Lutin	69	...	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1690	Benning, A.	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Yotai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	491	7	...	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	...	E. F. Collins
Ching-ping	180	...	...	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	...	...	...	E. Choy
Chun-hai	280	6	...	...
Peng-ch'ui-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-ou	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	...	H. Wade
Sun-tai	...	...	...	Stewart
Tehing-tai	180	6	80	Scoward
Tien-po	150	6	...	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	180	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

April 14, 1877.
 Henry J. Kromer for Taiwan
 J. Phillips for Shanghai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 14, 1877.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 Amoy British
 Ayrton British
 Chifoo British
 Obintung Chinese
 Conquest British
 Europe British
 Fungama Chinese

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

***Geelong** British
 Glenscales British
 H. C. Orsted British
 Hanyang Japanese
 Hiroshima Maru American
 Huan Maru Chinese
 Homan Chinese
 Isouaddy French
 Kiang-chang Chinese
 Kiang-teeh Chinese
 Kiang-was Chinese
 Kiangyung Chinese
 Nanking American
 Peking American
 Peking Chinese
 Shanghai British

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Tung Ting Chinese
 Yungching Chinese
 Eliza Shaw British ship
 Haydn Brown for New York
 Jessie McDonald British schooner
 John Watson British schooner
 Lady Bowen British barque
 Per Ardua British barque
 Union British barque
 Woolahra British barque
 Atalanta French iron-clad
 Frodo H. M. gun-vessel
 Kua Hing U. S. gunboat
 Palos U. S. gunboat
 Gebel Russian gunboat
 Surprie French gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 21, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Prices Highest Lowest Cash Cash

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

Foehow, 160 140

Beef, mutton and prime cut, 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

Roast, 150 140

Soup, 100 90

Steak, 160 150

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

Corned, 320 300

Head, 600 500

Heart, 150 140

Feet, 60 40

Kidneys, 60 50

Tail, 100 90

Liver, catty 80 60

Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

Chinese, 180 170

English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 180 170

Leg, 180 170

Shoulder, 130 120

Liver, 130 120

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

Foot, 100 90

Fry, 110 100

Head, 80 80

Heart, 60 50

Kidneys, 80 70

Liver, 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 150 140

Corned, 180 160

Leg, 150 140

Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 340 320

Heart, 50 40

Kidneys, 80 70

Sucking Pigs, 1750 1600

Veal, catty 140 120

Poultry.

Ostriches, catty 220 200

Ducks, catty 130 120

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 —

Duck, 100 —

Salt, 120 —

Fowls, catty 180 160

Geese, 120 110

Partridges, each 380 300

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00 —

Pigeons, each 160 150

Quail, 100 80

Rabbits, 800 500

Snipe, each 120 110

Teal, 850 250

Turkeys, Cook, catty 700 650

Hen, 450 400

Wild Duck, each 450 400

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300

Bream, catty 100 90

Carp, 80 70

Codfish, Salt, lb. 160 150

Crabs, catty 140 120

Cuttle Fish, 80 70

Dace, 100 90

Belt, Cungor, 80 60

File Fish, 60 50

Fresh Fish, Large, 130 120

Small, 90 80

Frogs, 260 250

Garoupe, 200 180

Herrings, 80 70

Smoked, box \$1.00 —

Live Fish, catty 140 120

Lobsters, 80 70

Mackerel, 60 50

Mango Fish, 160 —

Mullet, 100 90

Oysters, 140 130

Parrot Fish, 140 130

Perch, 80 70

Pomfret, 160 140

Black, 80 70

Prawns, 160 130

Ray, 160 140

Roach, 160 —

Rock Fish, 130 120

Salmon, Canton, 80 80

Salt Fish, 120 100

Shark, young, 70 60

Shrimps, 70 60

Skate, 80 70

Snappers, 120 110